

Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Pen y Bont
Llanrhydd, Ruthin
LL15 2UT



researched & written
by
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2019

HOUSE HISTORY RESEARCH
Written in the language chosen by the volunteers
and researchers & including information
so far discovered.

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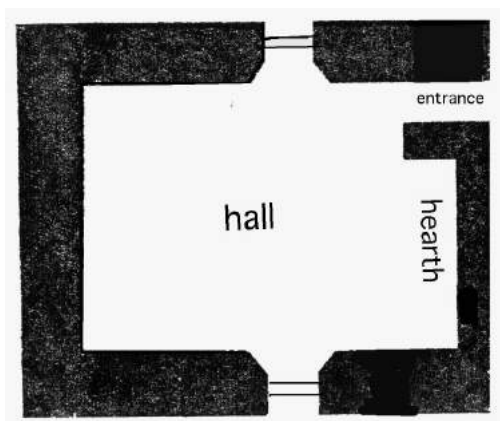
PLEASE NOTE ALL THE HOUSES IN THIS PROJECT ARE PRIVATE AND
THERE IS NO ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE PROPERTIES

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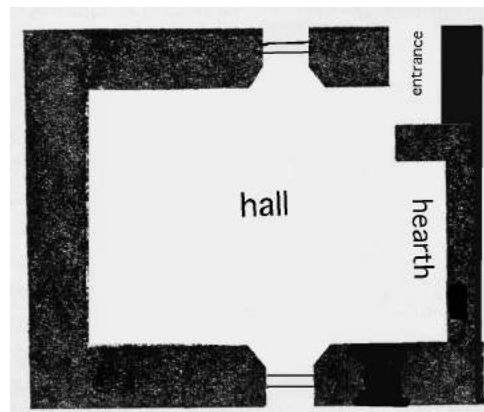
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Building Description

Pen y Bont may have started its life as a one room cottage.



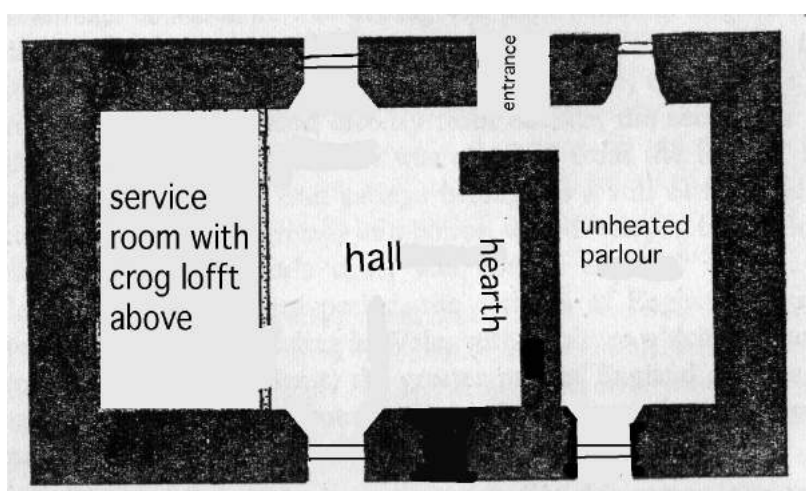
single room type B



single room Type C

Alternatively, it could have been what Peter Smith¹ called – a **two or three room type B hall house** with a single entrance doorway. The Hall section would originally have been a single room, open to the roof. Later on, this could have been subdivided by a post-and-panel partition to create a service room, or possibly sleeping quarters. If there was a partition, then the beam that is now in place is not the original one because there is no evidence of the slots where the panels would have been fitted.

The first move away from a single roomed hall house seems to have been the addition of a room at the entrance end of the hall to make a two-unit type. The next stage was a room at the 'dais' end of the 'hall' to make a three unit hall-house. Once this room had been created then a 'crog loft' could be constructed above this. It would have been accessed by a ladder. The fact that the ceiling in the current living room has two levels suggests that the service end was floored over before the section nearer the fireplace and so there may have been a 'crog loft'.



Type B – 2 or 3 unit hall house.

1. Peter Smith – Houses of the Welsh Countryside 1975 – pp. 159 & 172

If part of the roof space was used as a sleeping platform, it may originally have been open to the lower living area. There is a lath and plaster partition in the attic directly above the beam in the 'hall' which would have created an enclosed room. However, this partition would not have been added until at least the early 18th century because lath and plaster was not used prior to this.

This style of house, with slight variations, was common in Wales. These small cottages were occupied either by peasant farmers, who were completely dependent upon the land, or by labourers or craftsmen who may also have supplemented their earnings by farming on a small scale. The houses were often known by the name tyddyn (tyddynnod – plural). The farmers were called tyddynnwyr (crofters). The word 'tyddyn' followed by a name appears frequently in old manuscripts.

It is impossible to date Pen y Bont accurately because it has been extensively modernized. The original structure could have been built any time from the late 16th century through to the early 18th century. The earliest reference found so far is 1750. (see p.12) The lack of documentary evidence has also made it difficult to ascertain its origins and history.



The attic space showing the lath and plaster partition.



The fireplace

Early Background History

Variations found in Spellings:

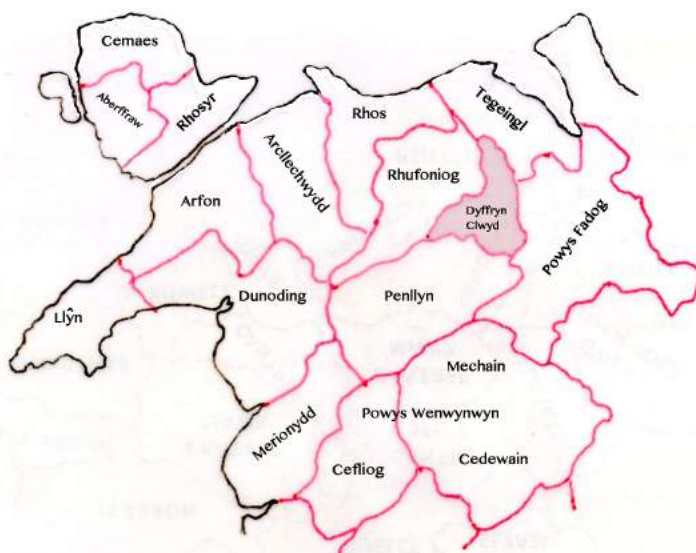
Llanrhydd, Lanfeugan, Ecc'a de Lanruth, Llanrhudd

It is generally assumed that the second part of the name is the adjective 'rhudd' meaning red or brown, referring to the colour of the building stone used to construct the church.²

Medieval Land Division in Wales

In medieval times, for administrative purposes, the land in Wales was divided up into Cantrefi. Llanrhydd was in the cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd. This in turn was subdivided into three commotes – Dogfeilion, Coelion and Llanerch. These were then divided into parishes; The parish of Llanrhydd was split into two townships - Llanrhydd Ucha & Llanrhydd Isa. The land on which **Pen y bont** was later built would, in medieval times, have been in the cantref of **Dyffryn Clwyd**; the commote of **Dogfeilion**; the parish of **Llanrhydd** and the township of **Llanrhydd Ucha**.

Medieval Cantrefi of North Wales



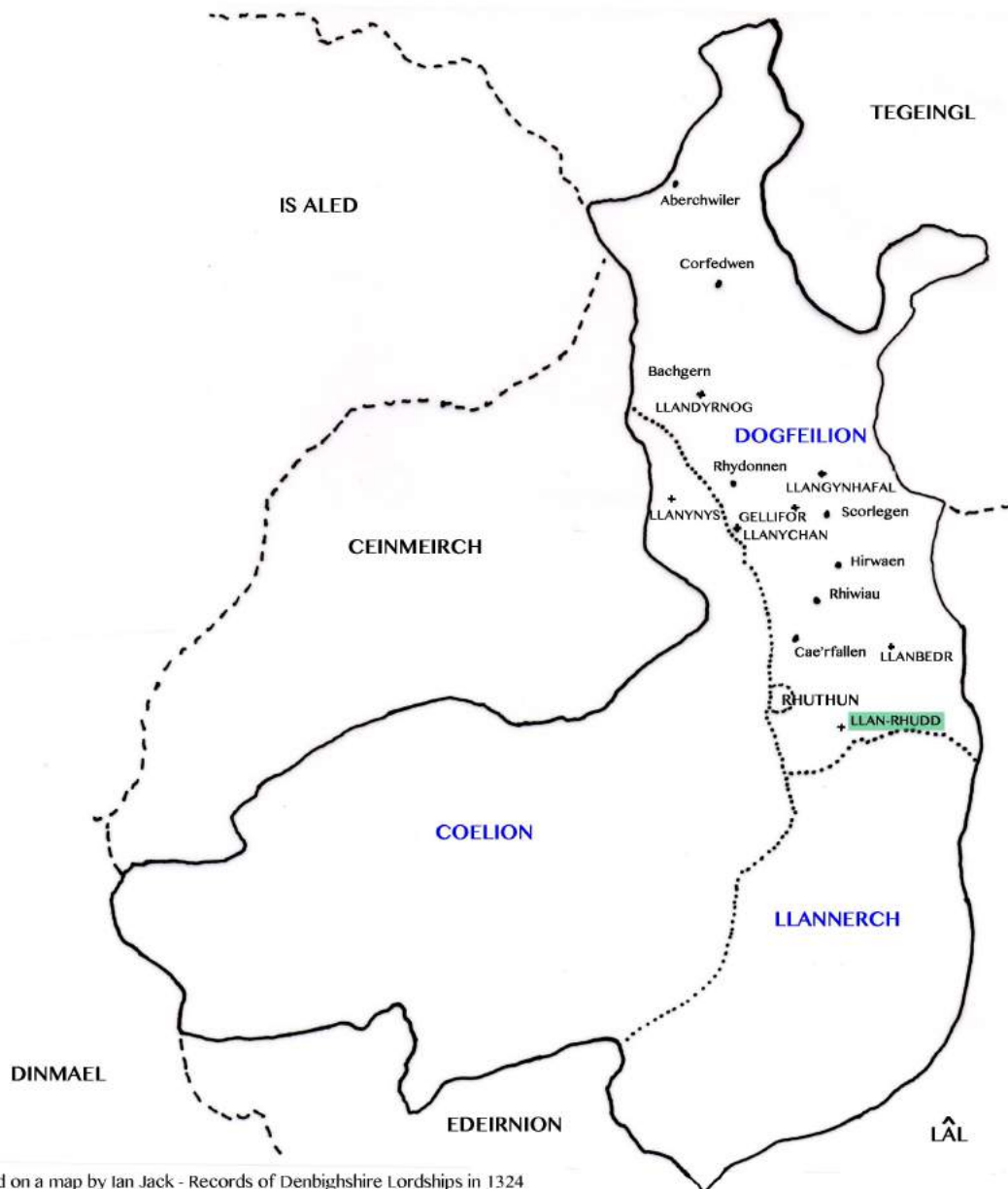
based on Lloyd's History of Wales, Vol. I and Koch's Celtic Culture

When the beginnings of Christianity developed in the Vale of Clwyd before the 10th century, numerous Celtic saints established religious cells. One named Meugan, founded a cell within the settlement of Llanrhydd. It served the surrounding area including Ruthin and so became the parent church of the area. It obviously grew in importance because it appears as Ecclesia de Lanruth in the Norwich Taxation of 1254 with a value of 13s 4d. In 1253, Pope Innocent IV, granted to Henry III a tenth of all ecclesiastical income in England and Wales for the period of three years, to enable him to carry out his proposed expedition to the Holy Land. The Pope died later that year, but his successor Alexander IV, renewed the grant on the **28th March 1254**. This is generally known as the 'Norwich Taxation'.³ In the **1291** Pope Nicholas' Taxation, the value was £5.

2. Clwyd & Powys Archaeological Trust – Historic Settlement Survey no.1257 p.91

3. *ibid.*

The Commote of Dogfeilion



based on a map by Ian Jack - Records of Denbighshire Lordships in 1324
Denbighshire Historical Society - Vol. 17 1968 p.10

The commote of Dogfeilion was named after Dogfael, one of the sons of the first King of Gwynedd, Cunedda. Dogfael was granted the area around Ruthin – Dogfeilion. He probably ruled it as a sub-Kingdom of Gwynedd but it later became a sub-kingdom of Powys.

Dogfeilion existed from c.445. Cunedda Wledig, the progenitor of the House of Gwynedd was the first ruler of the Welsh People of whom there is an authentic record. The sons of Cunedda founded a number of Royal Dynasties which were named after them. Merionydd, Rhufoniog, Ceredigion, **Dogfeilion**, Isfeilion, Dunodion, Afflgion, Edeynion.

Cunedda m. Gwawl vch Coel Hen

I

Merion Ysfael Rhufon Dunod Ceredig Afloeg Einion Yrth **Dogfael** Edern

I

Elnaw

I

Cyndrwyn Glas

I

Eluadd ap Glast

I

Elaed

I

Meurig

last descendant of this branch.
Dogfeiling returned to Gwynedd

The cantrefs of Ros (*Rhos*), Rowennyok (*Rhufoniog*), **Deffrenclut** (*Dyffryn Clwyd*) and Anglefeld' were owned in the 13th century by **Owain Goch** and his brother, **Llewelyn ab Gruffydd**, after jointly succeeding their uncle **Dafydd ap Llewelyn** in the principality in the year 1246.⁴ In the following year, by the terms of an agreement dated 30th April, they granted these lands to **Henry III** in order to establish 'perpetual peace' between themselves and the King. A few days later, **John de Grey**⁵, Justiciary of Chester, was commanded to put Eynon, son of Oweyn Thuder, son of Edeneut, and Wrennok, son of Kenewerk in possession of these lands.⁶

In **July 1263**, Prince Edward (*later Edward I*), granted to **Dafydd ab Gruffydd** 'all the lands of **Refrencleyt** (*Dyffryn Clwyd*) and Rowennok, to hold until he shall have his inheritance.' This grant was confirmed by him after Edward became King in the year 1277. It was his reward for joining Henry III in an attack on his brother **Llewelyn ap Gruffydd**. **Dafydd** was later reconciled with his brother and at Easter 1282 took up arms with him against the King and as a result their lands were confiscated. **Llewelyn** was eventually killed on the 10th December 1282 in a battle at Builth Wells, and **Dafydd** was executed for treason on the 3rd October 1283 in Shrewsbury.

On **Friday 23rd October 1282**, Edward I granted the castle of Ruthin and the cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd to **Reginald de Grey** (c.1235-1308), Justiciary of Chester (*son of John de Grey*). He was one of the three commanders appointed by Edward I in his campaign against **Llywelyn ap Gruffydd**, the Prince of Wales and his brother, **Dafydd ap Gruffydd**.

In return for the Lordship, Reginald was to 'render the services of three knight's fees'. A few years later he was also rewarded with a baronetcy.

In **1294** there was another insurrection by the Welsh in North Wales, this time led by **Madoc ap Llewelyn**, a distant relative of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. Mention is made of the insurgent leader in Court Rolls from Dyffryn Clwyd. These courts were held on different days of the week.

4. Appendix 1 - Pedigree of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd ap Gruffydd

5. Appendix 2 - The De Grey Family pedigree

6. Cymmrodorian Record Series No.2 1893 - Ruthin Court Rolls in the time of Edward I – translated by Richard Arthur Roberts; Introduction p.vii

The Court of the English and Great Turn of Dyffryn Clwyd were both held on Monday; the Great Court of Ruthin on Tuesday; the Court of **Dogveylion** on Wednesday; the Court of Colyan on Thursday; the Court of Llannerch on Friday; and the Court of Aberquilar on Saturday. The boundaries of the areas of jurisdiction of each court were not exact and so some place names appear in more than one court roll.

In the Court Rolls⁷ of **Dogveylion**, many of the places are described and named in a topographical way. e.g. groves (grava) – Gethlivor (*Gellifor*), Redonnen (*Rhydonnen*), Lanaghan (*Llanychan*); a mill is also mentioned 'Melenium de Redonnen; woods (boscus) – Hirwin (*Hirwaen*), Baskerne (*Bachgern*), Coruedwen (*Corfedwen*), Ruwe (*Rhewel/Rhiwiau*) and a forest (foresta) – Nantwrach. Villages (*Villata*) – Hyrwin (*Hirwaen*), Scorlegan; a meadow – Ridwalderun; lands – Langanhauel (*Llangynhafal*), the land of the bishop of Keymerch (*Kinmerch*), Landernok (*Llandyrnog*), Bagkerue, Rewe and Corued.

The Court of Ruthin covered the inhabitants of the vill of Ruthin and the immediate neighbourhood, including Llanrhydd, for the subjects of its jurisdiction. Ruthin was seen as the site of the castle and the central place of authority, consequently reliable topographical indications as to anything outside the walls are not included. This means that it is not possible to identify anyone from the settlement of Llanrhydd who came before the Court.

Typical entries are:-

Court of Ruthin held on Tuesday next before the feast of St.Martin in the 24th Year of the Reign of King Edward (8th November 1295)

Martin the baker complains of the wife of Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Robert concerning one ring unjustly retained. The parties put themselves upon the country, who say that she has the ring; therefore she is in mercy, and is to make amends to the said Martin concerning the ring.

Mercy 6d.

Court of Ruthin held on the Eve of St.Andrew (29th November 1295)

Anian ap Candelow complains of Mabbe, the maid of Sandre of Southwell, that she upbraided him with disgraceful words, and that she defamed him. She appeared and denies. Therefore to the law; and she has made law. Therefore the said Anian in mercy for a false complaint.

Mercy 6d.

Court of Ruthin held on Tuesday after the feast of St.Chad. (6th March 1295/6)

Map Hon' attached because that, through his fire, not guarded, a conflagration commenced and burned the houses of his neighbours. The said Map Hon' appeared, and puts himself upon the country. The country say that he is guilty. And therefore he is in mercy and at the will of the lord.

.....

Edward I died in **1307** and was succeeded by his son Edward II.

.....

When Reginald died in 1308, the lordship of Ruthin passed to his son **John de Grey** (c.1258-1323). In 1310, he established the collegiate church of St. Peter with seven priests. A collegiate church was one staffed by a community of priests known as 'Bonhommes'. This was the first phase in the reduction of the dominance of St. Meugan's as the mother church.

7. *ibid.* p.xi

John de Grey died on 28th October **1323**. His eldest son, Henry, was not in England at the time and so his younger son, **Roger de Grey** (1290-1352), claimed the Lordship of Ruthin and his father's English estates. The king released these undisputed possessions to him on 11th March 1324. Within three weeks, he had compiled a register of his Welsh tenants. Dogfeilion was surveyed on 28th March 1324⁸.

.....

Edward II was murdered in **1327** and Edward III became king.

Roger de Grey's son, **Reginald de Grey** (1319-1388) succeeded him to the Lordship of Ruthin in **1352** and then his son, **Reginald de Grey** (1362-1440) in **1388**.

1377 – Edward III died and Richard II became king. He was despotic and unpopular.

1399 – Richard II was dethroned and died in prison. Henry IV, son of John of Gaunt seized the throne, but his claim was tenuous and his reign was plagued by rebellions.

.....

During the turbulent years of the late 14th and early 15th centuries, the collegiate church continued to serve the community, but it suffered damage during the Owain Glyndŵr rebellion, when the town of Ruthin was raided on 16 September 1400 and again in 1402.

Owain Glyndŵr (c.1355-c.1415) and the Lordship of Ruthin

Owain's father, Gruffydd Fychan II was the hereditary prince of Powys Fadog and Lord of Glyndyfrdwy. Members of the family had fought for Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and his brother Dafydd ap Gruffydd and had had their lands confiscated after the defeat of the Welsh in 1283. They eventually regained their lands in north east Wales through a calculated association with some powerful Marcher Lords. Glyndŵr held the the Lordship of Glyndyfrdwy and Cynlaith and had a moated mansion at Sycharth. He became a complete Marcher gentleman and married the daughter of Sir David Hanmer, an Anglo-Welsh judge. In 1384 he enlisted for military service under Sir Gregory Sais in the Marches area. In 1385 he enlisted under the Earl of Arundel, fighting for King Richard II.

In **1399-1400**, **Glyndŵr** ran up against his powerful neighbour, **Reginald de Grey**, Lord of Ruthin, who was an intimate friend of the new King Henry IV. They quarrelled over land which Glyndŵr claimed Reginald had stolen. He could get no justice from the king or parliament and so raised his standard on 16th September 1400 and attacked Ruthin with several hundred men and went on to savage every town in north east Wales. His followers proclaimed him Prince of Wales.

The rebellion spread and by **1402**, **Glyndŵr** had captured his arch enemy, **Reginald de Grey**, 3rd Baron Grey de Ruthyn in an ambush. He held him for a year until he received a substantial ransom from King Henry IV. Henry IV eventually confiscated the estates of Glyndŵr's supporters, and granted them to John Beaufort, his half-brother.

1413 - Henry IV died and was succeeded by Henry V. He died in 1422 when his son, Henry VI, was aged just nine months old. Thereafter, followed another difficult period for the monarchy.

8. Denbighshire Historical Society – Vol.17 pp.7-11 The Records of Denbighshire Lordships by R. Ian Jack

1440 – Reginald de Grey (1362-1440) died. His eldest son, John, had predeceased him and so his grandson, **Sir Edmund de Grey**, became Lord of Ruthin.

1485 - Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at Bosworth and claimed the crown to become Henry VII.

After Henry VII had seized the throne in 1485, he was keen to secure his new dynasty against both internal and external enemies. At the time, there was no single territory called 'Wales' but rather about 130 marcher lordships in the east, and the six counties of the principality in the west. The Lordships were divided between enclaves of Englishries ruled by march law, and Welshries where native customs prevailed. The population was similarly divided between English and Welsh. It was on the whole a fairly lawless region.⁹

At a time when serfdom had almost died out in England, the practice still continued in Wales. This long-held practice of the nobles having low status men as bondsmen (serfs) who were obliged to fight for them if necessary, was considered by Henry to be potentially dangerous. There was a chance that a nobleman could raise a private army and thus threaten the King, so he decided to free the bondsmen. As a consequence the noblemen no longer had sufficient men to work their land and so they were obliged to rent or lease the land to the newly freed men. This enabled former bondsmen to build their own houses and work their own land. **Pen y Bont** may have been built by a descendant of one of these freed bondsmen.

1490 – Sir Edmund de Grey died and as his eldest son had also predeceased him, the Lordship was passed to his younger son, **Sir George de Grey**.

.....

9. The Making of the British Isles 1450-1660 – Stephen G.Ellis & Christopher Maginn 2007 pp.73

16th Century

1503 – Sir George de Grey died and his son, **Richard de Grey**, became Lord of Ruthin.

1508 – The Lordship of Ruthin became bankrupt, because the De Grey family had never fully recovered from the severe loss inflicted by the heavy ransom paid to Owain Glyndŵr, and so the 6th Baron de Grey sold it back to the crown to Henry VII.

1508 – Henry VII signed a charter which swept away legal discrimination against Welshmen in the Lordship of Ruthin. It also contained a statement that 'he may grind his corn at our mill in Ruthin for one twentieth part and whoever is able to grind his corn in his own house may do so without paying any fine into our hamper'.

1509 – Henry VII died and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

Henry VIII granted the Lordship of Ruthin to his bastard son, Henry Fitzroy, and after his death to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

The gradual growth of Ruthin marginalised the older settlement of Llanrhydd. Shortly before the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII wanted an up-to-date record of the financial condition of all the churches and monasteries in the kingdom, and on 30 January 1535, he appointed commissioners in all dioceses of England and Wales to compile the collection of reports known as **Valor ecclesiasticus**. There is no mention of the church in Llanrhydd in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. It was presumably included with the church in Ruthin. This gives an indication of how the roles had reversed.

1547 – Henry VIII died and was succeeded by his son, Edward VI who was crowned aged 9 years.

1553 – Edward VI died and was succeeded by his half sister Mary Tudor.

1558 – Mary Tudor died and so the crown passed to her half sister, Elizabeth I.

.....

17th Century

1603 – Elizabeth I died and James I of England and VI of Scotland became king. He was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley.

1606 February 20th – An Inquisition by commission of the Court of Exchequer into crown lands in the commote of Dogfeilin with rents and duties. It was carried out in the presence of Thomas Trafford, gent. Receiver of the King in North Wales; Robert Turbridge, gent, supervisor and John Thelwall seneschal of the Lordship of Ruthin before a jury. Rhosllefyrion in Llanrhydd was included.¹⁰

1625 – James I died and was succeeded by his son, Charles I.

1632 – Ruthin Castle was purchased from the Crown by Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle. He also acquired the stewardship of the Lordship of Ruthin in 1635.

1649 – Charles I was executed on 30th January. An eleven year period of parliamentary and military rule followed. It is known as the Interregnum.

1660 – Charles II was crowned king.

1685 – Charles II died and the crown passed to James II, the second son of Charles I.

1688 – James II died and was succeeded by William III & Mary II. Their reign lasted until 1702.

10. Ruthin Archives – DD/RC/519

18th Century

1702 – Queen Anne inherited the throne.

The Drovers

There is evidence of drovers driving cattle from Wales to England as early as the 14th century. The Denbighshire drovers were regarded as important people as far back as 1636, a year in which they had been entrusted with carrying the ship tax money from the local collectors to London. Several of the North Wales droves converged on Ruthin. The cattle and sheep were put out to graze overnight in fields outside the town. It is believed that fields in Llanrhydd were used for this purpose. In the town, there were reputedly about 60 inns and public houses to cater for the drovers and other travellers. Typically there was an inn or alehouse, on average, every four miles on the busy droving roads. There is a suggestion that **Pen y Bont** operated as an alehouse at some point during this time. A known resident of the house, **Robert Jones**, whose wife Jane, was buried in Llanrhydd on the 14th January 1777,¹¹ does appear to have been an alehouse keeper. He is mentioned several times in the registers of victuallers and alehouse keepers.¹² He was also a weaver. The entry in 1750 includes the name Pen y Bont, although it is not clearly written. Later entries simply list him as 'of Llanrhydd'. This is the earliest reference so far discovered of the house's existence.

	entry no	name	place	License Fee
1750	34	Robert Jones	Pen y bont, Llanrhydd	£1 . 4s 7d
1756	25	“	Llanrhydd	“
1757	25	“	“	“
1758	10	“	“	“
1759	27	“	“	“
1760	15	“	“	“
1762	21	“	“	“
1764	15	“	“	“

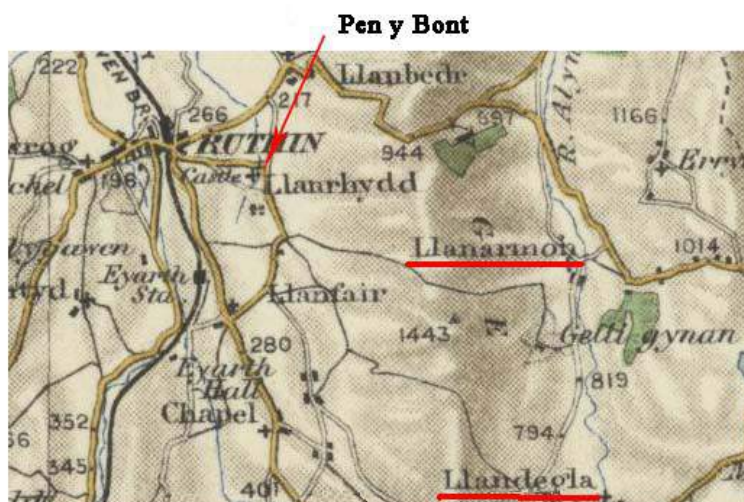
The first Act concerned with licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed in 1552. It ordered all keepers of alehouses should be licensed either by the justices of the peace at the Sessions Court or by two justices out of the Sessions. From time to time, the ale sellers should enter recognizances or bonds that they would maintain good order in their houses. These recognizances had to be certified at the Sessions Court and kept on record. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the name of the house or inn is rarely recorded. The only things noted down were the name of the licensee and the parish, and the names of those who stood as sureties. By the 18th and early 19th centuries, the names of alehouses and pubs started to appear.

Ale was made from malted barley, water and yeast, which produced a cloudy drink. When hops were introduced, the resulting drink became known as beer. From the 1500s, alehouses were prolific enough to attract the first licensing laws. They were generally ordinary dwellings where the householder served home brewed ale. Any accommodation offered to travellers would have been

11. Parish Records - burials

12. Ruthin Archives – QSD/DV/1/3, 6 & 7

bedding on a kitchen floor or barn. A pole above the door, garlanded with foliage signified an alehouse. Inns were much larger and often purpose built with bedrooms and stables. Taverns were generally restricted to towns and served wine. By 1630, there were more than 30,000 alehouses, 2,000 inns and 400 taverns in England and Wales.



OS survey map 1944-1967 1:1,2500

From Ruthin, the droves went through Llanrhydd towards Llanarmon-yn-Iâl and Llandegla. These two villages were important centres for the drovers. Llanarmon grew grain, particularly wheat. It was the only area in North Wales apart from Anglesey that could grow grain. The abundance of grain meant plenty of ale and beer. There were 19 inns in Llanarmon and 16 in Llandegla. The drovers also purchased the grain to sell on at various markets en route. Llandegla was a very important centre because it was also the meeting place of drovers from Denbighshire, Merionethshire and Flintshire. From there they proceeded to Shrewsbury and London via Llangollen and Chirk or Wrexham and Overton.

The demand for Welsh cattle particularly grew exponentially in line with the fast growing urban centres of England. The droving trade also helped to promote the development of Welsh banking because of the earlier unsafe practice of carrying money and documents on the roads. The droves eventually disappeared during the 19th century, mainly due to the development of railways.

Pont Llanrhydd

There has been a bridge in Llanrhydd (after which the house has presumably been named), since at least the early 18th century. It is mentioned in numerous Quarter Sessions Rolls. If the house was built before the bridge, it may not have had a name other than that of the occupant. e.g. the dwelling house in the holding of Robert Jones.

From the 16th century there was an increasing desire to improve route ways. The Highways Act of 1555 required parishes to repair roads and bridges. In order for this to work, each parish had to have two Surveyors of Highways appointed by the quarter sessions. Their duty was to inspect the roads and bridges, and should any need work, they could call on each parishioner to do up to six days of road mending without any payment. By the late 17th century the road network of England and Wales had become very extensive, and the would-be traveller would also find most rivers crossed by bridges or fords at reasonably close intervals. Unfortunately this system of maintenance did not

work particularly well because it depended on the individual wealth of each parish; and so in 1706 Parliament passed a bill that gave the local justices powers to erect toll-gates thus allowing revenues to be collected and the money used for the maintenance of roads and bridges. However, this scheme took quite a while to extend into Wales.

The Denbighshire Quarter Sessions Rolls provide a good record of the work carried out on the local roads and bridges. Pont Llanrhydd is mentioned numerous times.

1710/11 Hilary (Spring) – Presentment of the grand jury: Llanrhydd bridge¹³

1712 – Contract for the repair of old Llanrhydd bridge¹⁴

1753 Michaelmas (Autumn) – Presentment of the high constables of the hundred of Ruthin: Pont Llanrhydd.¹⁵

1754 Michaelmas – Account of works and certificate of repair of Llanrhydd bridge.¹⁶

1760 – Parish Rating Assessment: Assessments for enforced contributions to Llanrhydd Bridge repair costs – 20 names listed.¹⁷

1764 Michaelmas – Account of new pavement at Llanrhydd bridge.¹⁸

1770 Easter - Presentment of the high constables of the hundred of Ruthin: Pont Llanrhydd.¹⁹

1770 16th March – Contract for a new Llanrhydd bridge to be built by August for £80.²⁰

Originally the river would probably have been crossed by means of a ford. The first bridge would most likely have been constructed from wood. Whilst carrying out some work at the front of the property on the boundary with the road, the current owner of Pen y Bont discovered the surface of the original road whilst digging out two wooden posts. The one to the eastern edge of the property was sunk two feet into the ground; the one 20 feet to the west nearer the river, went down four feet. The edge of old road surface was clearly visible sloping down towards the river. When the current bridge was built in 1770, the level of the road was raised, as the following contract outlines.

Contract for the new bridge 16th March 1770.

“To be built according to the Plan, of limestone, the Arch Stones to be cut Square into courses, and all the outside of the bridge. A course of stone five inches thick around the outside of the Arch & cut Square & jointed, to facia of 8 inches thick cut square on the front, & edges to project as the Designs, the Battlement to be cap'd with free stones 5 inches thick & doubled cramped.

The foundations of the abutments to be laid three foot six inches below the low water level & to be carried up the same thickness as fix'd in the Plans, to the level of the top of the Arch; the

13. *ibid.* - QSD/SR/16/6a

14. *ibid* – QSD/AB/1/61

15. *ibid.* - QSD/SR/178/34-5

16. *ibid* – QSD/SR/182/54-5

17. Parish Rating Assessment QSD/AB/FR/1/37

18. *op.cit.* - QSD/SR/222/46

19. *ibid* - QSD/SR/265/20

20. *ibid* – QSD/AB/1/256

Walls at that level to be cut of to (or set after)..... six foot & diminished to four ft. at the level of the road and the battlements to be one foot six inches thick & cap'd as above

The road at the East end to be Widen'd as the Plans, & to be raised so as to make an easy and regular descent from the Crown of the Bridge, and to be properly ston'd and gravell'd And the fences on each side made good

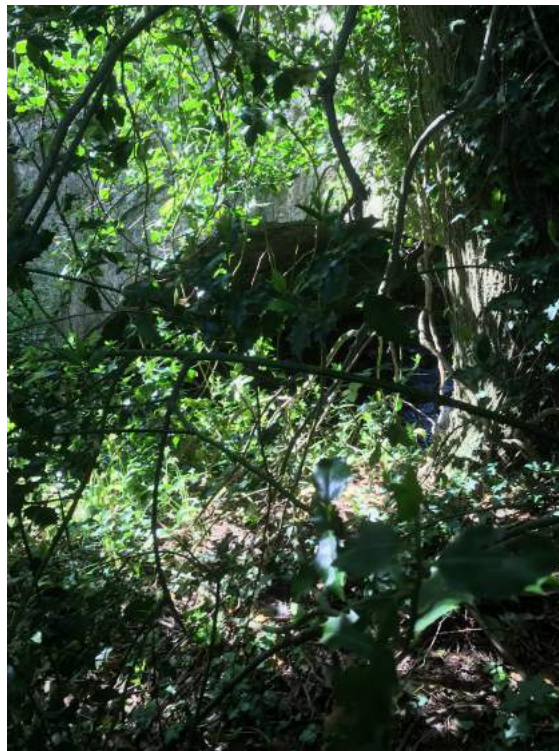
The Road at the West end to be opened through a field of the Rev'd M. Roberts in a straight line till it meets the old Road, and to be rais'd at the Bridge end so as to make a regular and easy ascent up the field, the fences to be a Post & two rails on a lapp and painted with linseed oil; the Road to be properly lai'd with stone & gravell'd over the Bridge & etc

1777 Easter - Presentment of the high constables of the hundred of Ruthin: Pont Llanrhydd.²¹

1778 – Contract: Major re-build of Llanrhydd bridge.²²

1790 Easter - Presentment of the high constables of the hundred of Ruthin: Llanrhydd bridge.²³

1790 – Contract: Llanrhydd bridge re-surfaced.²⁴



The Bridge from Pen y Bont garden
2019

21 *ibid.* QSD/SR/268/20

22. *ibid.* QSD/AB/1/258

23. *ibid* – QSD/SR/321/6

24. *ibid.* QSD/AB1/412

.....

1714 – Queen Anne dies childless and is succeeded by George I, the first of the Hanoverians.

1727 – George I is succeeded by his son, George II.

1760 – George II died . His eldest son, Frederick Louis of Hanover had predeceased him and so the crown passed to his grandson, George III.

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Tenants of Pen y Bont

The earliest tenant identified so far is the alehouse keeper and weaver, Robert Jones in 1750. He was living in the house with his wife Jane, and a spinster named Ellin Jones. It is not known whether Ellin was related to Robert and Jane. She may have been an unmarried daughter or perhaps Robert's sister.

Documentary evidence relating to Pen y Bont has been difficult to find, probably because it is simply a small cottage. It almost certainly belonged to the Llanrhydd Hall estate.

A document dated 1768, mentions properties in the parish of Llanrhydd, and other parishes which were the 'inheritance of Anne Thelwall', wife of Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall and daughter of Eubule Thelwall of Nantclwyd. It is assumed that these lands were the estate of her husband, Thomas Roberts who had died soon after the birth of their two children. They were probably held in Trust, but 'for the use of Anne Roberts, his widow', until their son and heir, Eubule had reached his majority. Eubule Roberts died in 1765.

The following document records the formal transfer of the Eubule's estate to his son, Rev. Thomas Roberts:-

1768 March 8th – Indenture Tripartite

1. Rev. Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd, s/o Eubule Roberts late of Llanrhydd, deceased
2. Peter Jones of Ruthin
3. Watkin Williams of Penbedw,

Witnesseth - ... docking, cutting off, extinguishing and debarring of all estates Tail re. the capital and other messuages, tenements, lands, hereditaments and previous herein after mentioned..... 'for the use and behoof of the said Rev.Thomas Roberts and his heirs.'

The list of properties includes 30 messuages, 10 cottages, 20 barns, 10 orchards, 40 gardens, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heath and common of pasture for all cattle, in the parishes of Ruthin, Aberwhiler, Llangwyfan, Llanfair Dydfryn Clwyd, **Llanrhydd**, Llandyrnog and Bodfari.

Listed within the parish of Llanrhydd, were the following lands and properties:-

1. 'All that Capital messuage & tenement commonly known as Plas yn Llanrhydd, and also its desmesne lands now in the holding of Thomas Roberts, clerk.
2. Cae'r Odyn, Cae'r Cyffylay, Cae'r Skybor, Erw Gam, y Ddan gae glas, Cae Banadle, pwll tervin, yr Erw yn y Rhos, y Tir Clai otherwise cae Bricks, Gwerglodd, Cae'r hemty, Cae cam bach, Cae cam ganol, Cae Craikmal, Cae berth lwyd, Cae glas with their appurtenances now or late in the several holdings of Thomas Roberts - butcher, Humphrey Edwards – innkeeper.
3. All that messuage called Maes y Llan and Cae'r Groes yr Erw, y cae'r Eglwys, Tir llech, Cae'r hen Efel, Cae pen y ffordd goch now in the holding of Isaac Deal yeoman, Daniel Giles innkeeper and Humphrey Edwards innkeeper.
4. All that close or parcel of land called Erw y Rhos late in the holding of Susan Owen widow, now in the holding of Humphrey Edwards.
5. All that messuage called Tu yn y caie now in the holding of Thomas Roberts, clerk.
6. All that messuage, burgage or dwelling house and garden lying in Llanrhydd Street heretofore in the holding of Edward Simon, slater, now in the holding of Robert Jones, labourer.
7. All that dwelling house and garden now in the holding of Edward Parry, weaver.

At the end of the list of all of the named properties, it adds, “And all other the messuages and tenements, burgages, cottages, lands and premises whatever in the inheritance of Anne Roberts the mother of Eubule Roberts and grandmother of Thomas Roberts, clerk.”²⁵

Unfortunately Pen y Bont is not specifically named. The tenant of the property in Llanrhydd Street was Robert Jones, labourer. There was a man by that name known to be living in Pen y Bont at the time, but he was a weaver and alehouse keeper. The former tenant of this particular property, was recorded as Edward Simon, a slater. A man by that name did live in the parish of Llanrhydd but he was a corvicer (shoemaker) who died in 1749. It is known that Robert Jones the weaver, was living at Pen y Bont from at least 1750. Could this property have been Pen y Bont. Probably not. If Pen y Bont was part of the Llanrhydd estate at this time, it is more likely that it is included in the section stating “All other messuages, tenements, burgages, **cottages**, lands and premises whatsoever.....”

.....

Parish Registers

Llanrhydd Burials

1775 25th July – Ellin Jones of Pen y Bont spinster

1777 14th January – Jane Jones, wife of Robert Jones

1778 4th March – Robert Jones, weaver of Pen y Bont

William Jones and his wife Elizabeth were the next tenants, followed by Edward Roberts and his wife, Margaret.

25. Ruthin Archives – DD/DM/1799/113

Baptisms

1780 11th June - William Jones s/o William Jones (carpenter) and Elizabeth – abode: Pen y Bont.

1780 8th Oct. - Thomas Roberts s/o Edward Roberts and Margaret his wife – abode: Pen y Bont.

1785 25th March - Evan Roberts s/o Edward Roberts and Margaret his wife – abode: Pen y Bont.

1789 1st July - Elizabeth Roberts d/o Edward Roberts and Margaret his wife – abode: Pen y Bont.

1791 25th Sept. - Davis Roberts s/o Edward Roberts and Margaret his wife – abode: Pen y Bont.

19th Century

By 1813, Pen y Bont is confirmed as being part of the Llanrhydd Hall estate.

1813 - Rentals of the Llanrhydd Hall estate²⁶

Pen y Bont tenant: William Jones £14 14s 0d annual rent.

A map dated 1819²⁷ shows Pen y Bont sitting alongside the bridge over the Dwr Iâl. However, it is not named. Not all later maps note its presence.



1820 – George III died and was succeeded by his son George IV.

1821 24th December – William Jones, aged 82 years, tenant of Pen y Bont was buried in Llanrhydd churchyard.

1826 7th June – Elizabeth Daniel, of Pen y Bont, aged 8 months, was buried.

26. Flintshire Archives ref. D/DM/1192/8-9

27. Robert Dawson – pen and ink on paper 1819

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1830 - George IV died without a legitimate heir and so the crown passed to his brother William IV.

1837 – William IV died, He has 10 illegitimate children but no legal heir. The Crown went to his niece, Victoria.

.....

National Census

The first national census took place in 1801 but it only counted houses - habited or uninhabited; the number of men and women but no names, or their occupations. The first one to include the names of people and properties was taken in 1841. The ages of adults in this census were rounded down.

There are two entries with the name Pen y Bont.

1841 census (PRO ref.HO107/1404/15 p.4 &5)

Pen y bont born in the county

John Roberts	25	no
Mary Roberts	30	yes
Sarah Roberts	6mths	yes

Penybont

John Edwards	30	labourer	yes
Elizabeth Edwards	30		yes
Joseph Edwards	5		yes
Jane Edwards	2		yes
Gwen Edwards	1		yes

1836 – The Tithe Commutation Act

The payment of one tenth of local produce to the church had been established in Anglo Saxon England before the Norman conquest. This was originally in kind i.e. one tenth stook of corn etc. Over time, in some parishes, this was converted into cash payments. The Act in 1836 established this for all parishes but it required the accurate drawing of maps showing all the land in each parish.

Pen y Bont was included as part of the Llanrhydd Hall property, which was owned jointly by three people.

Tithe map and Schedule 31st July 1841

Llanrhydd Hall

Owners: Sir William Henry Clerke, Richard Garnons and Mrs Jane Taylor

Occupier: William Griffiths

Schedule		A	R	P	£	s	d
130.	Cae Crasper	pasture	3	-	27	-	15 9
135.	Cae pwl	arable	7	1	34	2	7 -
136.	Cae mawr	"	10	3	22	3	45 6
137.	Cae gyffle	"	9	2	23	2	15 9
138.	Cae stabal	"	6	-	39	1	16 -
139.	Cae ysgybor	old pasture	5	-	31	1	9 -
140.	House Garden etc		1	3	31		
141.	Buildings Yard etc		2	1	24		
142.	Croft	pasture	-	3	21	-	5 -
143.	Cae tan yr ardd	"	3	-	37	1	- -
144.	Cottage and garden	<i>(Pen y Bont)</i>	-	1	1	-	- -
145.	Cae pen y bont	pasture	5	-	7	1	10 -
148.	Croft	"	1	-	-	-	6 6
163.	Cae bach	arable	6	1	36	2	2 9
164.	Cae mawr	pasture	4	1	12	3	5 2
165.	Cae Grygnallt	arable	3	2	19	1	4 4
284.	Caeau pen y bont	arable	1	2	19	-	9 9
285.	"	"	1	1	19	-	8 -
286.	"	"	1	2	14	-	9 6
			83	1	16	23	12 -

N.B.

A = acres

R= roods 4 roods = 1 acre

P= *perches* 40 *perches* = 1 rood

Tithe Map



It seemed rather curious that Llanrhydd Hall was owned by three people. What was the connection between them? Were they perhaps related? This led to the next stage in the investigation - to find out more about each of the three owners.

The Owners of Llanrhydd Hall and Pen y Bont

The key link between the three owners of Llanrhydd Hall turned out to be the **Reverend John Foulkes** of Mertyn Hall, Whitford, and Llanrhydd²⁸ and his wife, **Elizabeth**.

The link between the three co-owners of the Llanrhydd Hall estate was discovered fairly quickly i.e. it related to their three daughters and their husbands (see p.23) The connection between John Foulkes and the ownership of Llanrhydd Hall proved to be more difficult to find. Initially, John's baptism could not be located, nor the names of his parents.

The following information was not found until a later stage in the investigation.

John Foulkes was the son of James Foulkes of Mertyn, Whitford and **Jane Roberts d/o Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall**. They married in Llanrhydd on the 12/8/1732. A settlement was drawn up prior to their marriage. James was the son and heir of Thomas Foulkes of Mertyn and his wife, Mary.

28. Appendix 3 – The Kenrick & Foulkes families

1732 - Marriage Settlement²⁹

- (i) James Foulkes of Mertyn Isgran (*township of Whitford*), co.Flint, esq.
- (ii) Anne Roberts of Llanrhydd, co.Denbigh, widow.
- (iii) Jane Roberts, spinster, eldest daughter of (ii).
- (iv) Eubule Roberts of Llanrhydd, brother of (iii), esq.

Settlement of property - Capital messuage with lands and appurtenances called Mertyn in Whitford and Holywell, water corn mill and appurtenances, messuages called Groesffordd, Golch, & Bryn y Baw with lands and appurtenances in Whitford, several messuages in Ysceifiog, a messuage in Llandyrnog, messuages called Fynnon yswald or Oswald, Pantasa [Pantasaph] & Llock in Whitford, messuages called Groesffordd, Plas Captain & Pen y Rhosse in Ysceifiog, messuage called the Old Jail House in Caerwys and a messuage in Esclusham, all in cos. Flint and Denbigh.

Prior to his appointment as vicar of Whitford and before his marriage to Elizabeth, John Foulkes appears to have spent much of his time with a variety of 'jolly company' in pleasurable activities. He seemed happy to keep company with both trades people as well as gentry. Diary entries from 1762³⁰, record that he drank and had 'great funn' in the White Lion in Ruthin (*now the Castle Hotel*) with 'P.Kyffin and the doctor', costing him 1s 5d + 5d; he 'got drunk' with Parson Maurice Roberts and Maurice Barker; he 'played quadrille (*a game developed in France in the early 18th century*) and lost nothing – remarkable!' There are numerous entries relating to him playing cards and mentioning the sums of money he won or lost; he frequently dined with his mother and sister, Jane; he travelled to Oxford via Birmingham and Stratford and also went to the Chester Races, and he often went hunting. He mentions, on January 3rd, 'the flying highwayman being apprehended'; One particular entry records the following account:-

Vails (<i>tips</i>) at Mr. Bennets	2s 6d	<i>Vails were sometimes paid to servants by visitors to</i>
Vails at Coddington	1s 0d	<i>supplement their income.</i> ³¹
White Horse, Mold	1s 2d	
Crown, Ruthin	0s 6d	
Turnpikes	4d	

He obviously liked silk stockings and paid one guinea for 2 pairs, and paid 3 shilling for a silken knee garter.

The Daughters of Rev.John Foulkes

After his marriage, Rev.John Foulkes and Elizabeth had three daughters who were their co-heiresses. Elizabeth Foulkes married George Watkin Kenrick and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Kenrick married **Sir William Henry Clerke** of Higham, Bucks and Mertyn³²; **Jane Foulkes** married Robert Taylor of Ash, Salop³³; and Dorothea Foulkes married **Richard Garnons** of Colomendy, Llanferres³⁴. The land on which **Pen y Bont** was built, was part of the Llanrhydd estate, which eventually passed to the three co-heiresses of Rev.John Foulkes. Following their marriages, it was subsequently co-owned by their respective husbands. However, Jane Taylor's husband had died by the time the 1841 Tithe survey was carried out, and so she was listed as the third party in the ownership.

29. Flintshire Archives – D-DM/1343/A/9

30. D-DM/438/1 Pocket Book of John Foulkes of Mertyn, later vicar of Whitford

31. Jeremy Mussen - Up and Down Stairs:The History of the Country House Servants 2009

32. Appendix 4 – The Clerke family pedigree

33. Appendix 5 – The Taylor family pedigree

34. Appendix 6 – The Garnons family pedigree

Having discovered the marriages of the three daughters and consequently the link between the three owners, the investigation continued into the history of the Colomendy estate at Llanferres, owned at the time of the Tithe Survey by the Garnons family.

The Colomendy Estate

The Colomendy estate was owned originally by Edward Jones,³⁵ whose family had been there from at least the end of the 17th century. The site probably dates from the C16th although the later building dates mostly from the early 19th century. A date stone of 1727 has been mentioned by James Taylor, a later owner, but it has never been found.



Colomendy Hall – photograph by Flintshire Archives

Edward died in 1685 when his only son, Edward Jones II (b.abt.1680), was about 5 years old and his daughter, Catherine was about 3 years old. Edward Jones II inherited the property when he came of age. He married Margaret Wynne, d/o George Wynne of Leeswood and his wife Elinor Davies. Edward and Margaret had two children. A son, Edward Jones III, who was born in 1700; and a daughter, Catherine Jones born in 1701. Edward Jones II died in 1709, aged 29 when his son was about 9 years old. Margaret survived her husband by about 50 years yet nothing much is known about her. Edward Jones III eventually inherited the property but he died unmarried and so the Colomendy estate passed to his sister, Catherine Jones.

35. Appendix 7 – The Colomendy Family Connections



Portrait of Catherine Jones
 painted by Richard Wilson

The Welsh landscape artist, Richard Wilson was a cousin of Catherine Jones. He was born in Montgomeryshire in 1714 but moved to London in 1729 and worked as a portraitist and became one of the founder members of the Royal Academy of Arts. He travelled to Italy in 1750 where he began to paint landscapes. He was the first major British artist to concentrate on landscapes. Unfortunately his success did not last and he eventually became an alcoholic. In 1781, he moved back to Wales where he lived at Colomendy with Catherine and her brother. He died on the 15th May 1782 in relative obscurity and poverty.

Catherine Jones, who was a spinster, ran the estate until she died, aged 85 years in 1786. In her will,³⁶ dated 9th May 1785 and proved on the 6th February 1789, she left her Flintshire properties to **William Wynne Garnons** s/o Richard Garnons of Caernarvon. He died unmarried in Guadeloupe in 1794 and also predeceased his father. His younger brother **Richard Garnons** (junior) who had married **Dorothea Foulkes**, consequently inherited his brother's property. Richard and Dorothea had no children and so when he died in 1841 his estates probably passed to his wife for 'her use during her lifetime'. Catherine Jones' Denbighshire and Mold properties, including Colomendy were left to Catherine Jones Garnons, Richard's sister. She was a goddaughter, (and cousin twice removed) of Catherine Jones, and she had been tactfully named **Catherine Jones Garnons** after her godmother. The residue of Catherine Jones' estate was left in equal shares to the three siblings - William Wynne Garnons, Richard Garnons and Catherine Jones Garnons.

Catherine Jones Garnons died in 1845, also unmarried and so all of her estates, in Flintshire, Denbighshire and Mold passed to her sister-in-law Dorothea Garnons, widow of Richard Garnons. There appears to have been some sort of dispute between Dorothea Garnons and Sir William Henry Clerke of Hitcham, Bucks & Mertyn Hall, Flints, the husband of her niece, over a sum of £3000. The case eventually went to Chancery.³⁷

Richard Garnons of Colomendy was the deputy lieutenant for the counties of Carnarvon and Flint. He commanded the local Mold volunteers raised in 1803. This later became the 2nd Regiment of the

36. Flintshire Archives - Will of Catherine Jones ref. D/BC/501

37. Ruthin Archives – DD/TD/10 & 11

Royal Flintshire Militia and he continued as lieutenant colonel commandant until the reduction of the force. He succeeded to the Pant du and Nantlle estates upon the death of his father in 1803 and to his other lands in Carnarvon and Flintshire on the decease of his mother in 1804. His mother was the surviving daughter and heiress of William Wynne of Leeswood.

*The following description provided the next clue as to how **Pen y Bont** came to be owned by the Foulkes family.*

According to Burke's 'History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland'³⁸, the Garnons family's coat of arms was 'Quarterly, first and fourth gules, two lions passant or, within a bordure azure, for **GARNONS**; second sa. a chevron between two dolphins. Embowed hauriant, arg. for **WYNNE of LEESWOOD**; in an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly **FOULKES of MERTYN** and **ROBERTS of LLANRHYDD**, first and fourth arg. a chevron between three boars heads, coupé sa. second and third gules, a lion rampant.'

No specific mention was found relating to the Llanrhydd Hall estate in the surviving Colomendy documents and so the investigation switched to the history of Llanrhydd Hall and the Roberts family. The coat of arms included both the Foulkes family of Mertyn and the Roberts family of Llanrhydd.

Llanrhydd Hall

Llanrhydd Hall/Plas Llanrhydd has C16th/early C17th timber framed origins. The house³⁹ was extended and partly encased in brick in the early C18th and altered cosmetically in the second quarter of the C19th. It was the home of **Thomas Roberts esq.**^{40 41} who was briefly High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1703 when he replaced Maurice Jones of Plas Newydd who had died. Thomas Roberts was the son of Samuel Roberts of Llanrhydd, gent. and his wife Katherine. Thomas had four younger siblings, who all died in infancy. He married Anne Thelwall d/o Eubule Thelwall of Nantclwyd & son of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park.

How the Roberts family acquired the Llanrhydd Hall lands has not been discovered.

Memorial to Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall d.1708
with a smaller, additional monument to his wife Anne Thelwall
who died in 1746.



38. The History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland – John Burke - pub. 1833 Vol.1 p.374

39. www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

40. Appendix 10 - The Thelwall and Roberts families.

41. Appendix 11 – The Roberts Family of Llanrhydd Hall

Thomas and Anne Roberts had two children – Jane b.1703 and Eubule b.1705. Thomas died in 1708 when his children were still very young.

Jane Roberts married James Foulkes s/o Thomas Foulkes of Mertyn, Flintshire on the 12/8/1732 in Llanrhydd Church.

A document discovered in the Flintshire Archives, provided the information that Jane Roberts (nee Foulkes) was the mother of Rev.John Foulkes and so James Foulkes was his father.

11th May 1776 Lease⁴²

1. Jane Foulkes of Mertyn, Flints, widow & Rev. John Foulkes of Mertyn, her son.
2. John Parry of Ysceifiog, miner

Jane's brother, Eubule Roberts married Mary Massie d/o John Massie of Coddington, Cheshire. Plasterwork decoration with the initials ER and MR, together with the date 1748 survives on a purlin in the attic; the initials refer to **Eubule Roberts** and his wife **Mary**. Eubule and Mary had four children - Thomas born 1734; Elizabeth b. 1736; John b.1738 and Anna Maria b.1747. Eubule Roberts died in 1765 and was succeeded by his son Rev.Thomas Roberts. He was the vicar of Llanynys.



Memorial to Eubule Roberts and his family in Llanrhydd church

John Roberts, younger son of Eubule, died in 1758 aged 20 years. Rev.Thomas Roberts, son and heir of Eubule, died without issue in 1806 aged 71 years. The Llanrhydd estate presumably passed to his sisters, Elizabeth and Anna Maria Roberts, who lived at Llanrhydd Hall. They both died in 1809, also without issue.

A newspaper report in the North Wales Gazette dated 24th August 1809 reports the deaths of Elizabeth and her sister as follows:-

42. Flintshire Archives - D-Dm/1343/A/9

"The 22nd of last month, at Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, aged 73, Mrs Elizabeth Roberts, having survived only three months her youngest sister, Mrs Ann Roberts. They were the daughters and last surviving children of Eubule Roberts, esq. of Llanrhydd, by Mary Massie, of Coddington, in the county of Chester, and in them is extinguished the name of an hospitable, old, and much respected family."

After the death of the two Roberts sisters, it is assumed that the Llanrhydd estate passed either to their cousin Rev. John Foulkes of Mertyn or directly to his three daughters. Rev. John Foulkes is often described as 'of Mertyn & **Llanrhydd**' which suggests that he probably inherited the Llanrhydd estate. Following his death in 1811, his Mertyn Hall estate passed to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Kenrick, who was married to George Watkin Kenrick. After their deaths, and it was inherited by their daughter, Mary Elizabeth and her husband, Sir William Henry Clerke. The Llanrhydd Hall estate was co-inherited by the three daughters.

More Owners and Tenants of Pen y Bont.

1851 census

Penybont, Llanrhydd Ucha (PRO ref. HO 107/2504 p.276)

Evan Davies	H	M	45	ag. labourer	b. Llanbedr, Denbigh
Mary Davies	W	M	44		b. Derwen, "
Robert Davies	son		10	scholar	b. Llanrhydd, "
Mary Davies	dau		8	"	b. Llanrhydd, "
Thomas Davies	son		6	"	b. Llanrhydd, "

1853 - Dorothea Garnons of Colomendy died. Under the terms of Catherine Jones Garnons will, the Colomendy estate properties were then passed to Philip Davies-Cooke of Gwysaney, a distant relative.⁴³ He died a few months later and so the estate went to his second son, **Bryan George Davies-Cooke**, who was still a child.

The financial difficulties seem not to have been completely resolved because in 1855, there is a reference to a mortgage regarding a sum of £3000.⁴⁴

In her will, (probate granted 25/1/1854) Dorothea left most of her personal estate including her jewels and trinkets to her niece, Dame Mary Elizabeth Clerke who was the daughter of her sister Elizabeth Foulkes. All of the "ornamental worsted work also all my share and interest of and in the furniture, linen books pictures ornamental and other china and glass provided that if the next proprietor of Colomendy shall take the furniture at a valuation under the option reserved for him of one agreement made between the late Richard Garnons and myself then this money to be paid by him for my share. also all my horses cattle carriages harness crops stores live and dead stock of every description. my share of which I give to my said niece." ⁴⁵

The Llanrhydd Hall estate, which included **Pen y Bont**, was eventually sold to **George Johnson**⁴⁶ possibly about the time that the Davies-Cooke family acquired the Colomendy estate. Who he actually purchased it from, has not been discovered.

43. Appendix 8 – The Davies-Cooke family pedigree

44. Ruthin Archives – DD/TD/12

45. NLW ref.C/1854/34/W

46. Appendix 9 - The Johnson Family pedigree

Was the estate perhaps sold as a result of the on-going financial difficulties which had followed the death of Catherine Garnons Jones, and the dispute between Sir William Clerke and Dorothea Garnons? (p.25)

George Johnson was a lawyer from Cheshire who was appointed agent to the Marquis of Westminster. His son, **Robert George Johnson** was born c.1835.

1860 29th February – **George Johnson** died in Kensington, London. The Llanrhydd estate passed to his son, Robert George Johnson, who was linked through his marriage to the Taylor family and Rev. John Foulkes' daughter, Jane.⁴⁷

The next tenant of Pen y Bont was a gardener, probably employed at Llanrhydd Hall.

1861 census

Pen y bont, Llanrhydd Ucha (PRO ref. RG 9/4290 p.110)

John Jones	H	M	45	gardener	b. Henllan, Denbigh
Margaret Jones	W	M	45	wife	b. Llanefydd, “
Idris Jones	son		10		b. Llandyrnog, Denb.

By 1871 a different John Jones seems to be living in Pen y Bont.

1871 census

Penybont, Llanrhydd (PRO ref. RG 10/5662 p.5)

John Jones	H	M	47	servant, domestic	b. Ruthin, Denb.
William Jones	son	unm	14	scholar	b. Llanefydd, Denb.

1874 – **Robert George Johnson** (s/o George Johnson) married Cecil Mary Diana Wynnyter d/o Dr. Philip Wynter, principal of St.John's College Oxford. Their marriage was registered in the December quarter at Headington. Frances had been born in Lausanne, Switzerland.

1875 – Robert and Cecil had a son named **Bertram (Bertie) Cecil Johnson** in 1875. Cecil died as a result of the birth.

By 1881, John Jones was working as a gardener at Llanrhydd Hall.

1881 census

Pen y Bont, Llanrhydd (PRO ref. RG 11/5522 p. 2)

John Jones	H	M	52	gardener	b. Ruthin, Denb.
Jane Jones	W	M	62	gardener's wife	b. Llanferres, Denb.
William Jones	son	unm	24	agent insurance company	b. Llanefydd, Denbigh

1882 – North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality June 24th

Death Notice - On the 16th inst. Aged 25 years, of heart disease, Mr William Simon Jones, Penybont, Llanrhydd, Ruthin.

William Simon Jones was the son of John and Jane Jones.

⁴⁷ Appendix 5 – The Taylor Family

1883 2nd May – Robert George Johnson died at 1 Coleherne Road, Brompton, Middlesex aged 58 years. He was buried close to his deceased wife and parents. His son, Bertie Cecil Johnson was just 8 years old at the time and was sent to live with relatives. Robert's will was proved on 15/8/1883. He left an estate of £28,223 9s 10d. The Llanrhydd estate would have been held in Trust until Bertie reached his majority.

A man named Richard Alston rented Llanrhydd Hall.

1888 - 22nd June – Llangollen Advertiser, Denbighshire, Merionethshire and North Wales Journal
 Accident – On Wednesday afternoon, John Jones, who is employed by Mr. R.Alston, as gardener, met with a severe accident under the following circumstances. He mounted a ladder to cut some ivy which threatened to damage an apple tree, and whilst in the act of severing the ivy, missed his footing and fell to the ground, sustaining a fractured thigh. Dr.J.R.Jenkins was called in, and the man, after being attended to, was removed to his home, where he now lies. He has been in a club for forty years, and has never asked for its assistance during the whole period.

1891 census

Pen y Bont, Llanrhydd (PRO ref. RG 12/4621 p.2)

John Jones	H	M	67	gardener	b. Ruthin, Denbigh
Jane Jones	W	M	77		b. “
Mary E.Davies	sister	unm	70		b. “

It seems that the residents of Pen y Bont, John Jones and his wife, had become paupers by 1895.

Had John found it difficult to work after breaking his leg?

Prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, there was no one way of providing help for the poor. The local parish could build a workhouse if it wanted to and thereby make the poor work for their keep. The parish could decide to give the poor money when they needed it, and doctors attending to patients, either recovered their fees or agreed to attend all sick poor for a fixed annual sum. The Act set up the Poor Law Commission which was responsible for the organisation of Poor Relief. Parishes were grouped into 'Unions' and each Union had to build a workhouse. The Ruthin Union built their workhouse in 1834. Board of Guardians were set up to deal with the day-to-day management of the Unions. Members of the Boards were partly ex-officio and partly elected by the ratepayers.

1895 15th June - Denbighshire Free Press – Ruthin Board of Guardians

Complaint Against the Medical Officer

Mr.J.H.Simon, Llanrhydd, said he begged to call attention to the unsatisfactory in which Dr.William Jones attended to the sick paupers in Llanrhydd district. **Mrs Jones of Penybont**, Llanrhydd, had been ill for the last four years, and lately had got much worse. John Jones, the husband, had been three times to Dr.Jones to ask him to go and see his wife, and Dr. Jones had not been there yet.

Mr. Griffiths, relieving officer, said that he thought another doctor, Dr.Jenkins or Dr.Hughes, had been attending her. Dr.Jones had been very attentive to her, but they did not seem to be satisfied, and called in another doctor.

Mr.J.T.Lloyd: That does not make any difference at all; it is customary to call in another doctor often enough in private life.

Mr.Griffiths said that it was not fair for Dr.Jones to have his wages unless he did his duty.

The Clerk said the point was that the doctor had been sent for three times and had not attended. He should have done so, or should have informed the Board of Guardians of the reason for not attending in his report. It was decided that the Clerk draw the attention of Dr.Jones to the case.

29th June Denbighshire Free Press – Ruthin Board of Guardians

The Clerk read a letter from Dr.Jones stating that **John Jones**, the husband of **Jane Jones**, of **Penybont**, Llanrhydd, had not called, as has been alleged, at his surgery to request him to visit his wife, and although he had frequently met him on the road in the the last two or three years Mr. Jones had never once alluded to the case.

Mr. J.H. Simon said that he did not say that the husband had called at the surgery, but that Dr.Jones had been asked three times to go to Penybont. That was what John Jones had told him, and he told him this again last week.

..... Dr.Jones said, About 3½ years ago Dr.Jenkins attended this poor woman, and that he (Dr.Jones) had an order from the relieving officer to go, and he was there for some time, three or four times a week, and all the services he could render she had the benefit of. One day he met another medical gentleman, who said he was going there. He thought it was ridiculous for two of them to attend the same patient unless they attended in consultation. The fact of another doctor having been called in seemed to indicate that his services were not required or not appreciated, and he did not go again. That was three years ago. Since then he had met John Jones scores of times and he never informed him once of his wife's present illness. Mr.J.H.Simon said that either Dr.Jones or Mr.Jones had stated what was not the fact. The Chairman said the doctor had to attend when called to paupers, but there was some doubt in this case as to whether sufficient intimation had been given to the doctor, and the Board had decided to pass over it.

1895 – Gravestone, Llanrhydd churchyard – Jane Jones

1897 - 16th January - Denbighshire Free Press

Presentation to Mr. Johnson of Llanrhydd – There is now on view in the window of Mr.T.H.Rigby, watchmaker, jeweller etc. 14 St.Peter's Square, a handsome solid silver tray, weighing over 4 ounces, and having the following inscription – To Bertie Cecil Johnson, esq., from the tenants on the Llanrhydd estate. October 1896.” The piece of plate has been chosen by Mr. Stanley Weyman, and supplied by Mr. Rigby. It is to be presented to Mr. Johnson (who has just come of age) at the rent audit about the 21st inst. It will be on view for a few days.

1898 – Author, Stanley Weyman rented Llanrhydd Hall and lived there until his death in 1928. He was a friend of the Johnson family.

20th Century

By 1901, John Jones was a widower and was living with his unmarried sister.

1901 census

Pen y Bont, Llanrhydd Rural (PRO ref. RG 13/5227 p.2)

						lang. spoken
John Jones	H	Widr.	77	gardener (not domestic)	b. Ruthin, Denb.	both
Alice Jones	sister	unm	83		b. “	“

John Jones died two years later.

1903 23rd January - The Welsh Coast Pioneer and Review for North Cambria

Death Notice

January 15th aged 80 years, at Penybont, Llanrhydd, Ruthin, Mr. John Jones, for many years a gardener at Llanrhydd Hall, Ruthin.

He was buried in St. Meugan's churchyard.

John's sister, Alice died shortly after her brother.

1903 13th February – Llangollen Advertiser Denbighshire Merionethshire and North Wales Journal

Death Notice

Feb. 7th aged 85, Miss Alice Jones, Bronygraig, Efenechtyd (formerly of Penybont, Llanrhydd), Ruthin.

The next tenant at Pen y Bont was James Fisk.

1903 1st August – Denbighshire Free Press

Vale of Clwyd Agricultural Society – Third Annual Show at Denbigh

Poultry - Indian Game, cock or hen - 2nd James Fisk, Penybont, Llanrhydd

1911 – Bertie Cecil Johnson married Frances Gabriel Knottesford Fortescue in the June quarter. Their marriage was registered in Headington, Oxfordshire.

Bertie and Frances Johnson spent most of their time abroad in Mexico and America. Bertie owned a ranch called Hacienda da Alcihuath in Mexico. They are recorded on several ships' passenger lists.

The next family to live at Pen y Bont was the Burd family. Richard Burd had married Jane Biggs in the Clun, Shropshire district of in 1894. In 1901, Richard, his wife and their two young sons were living at the Trinity Hospital, Clun. Richard was employed there as a gardener. He took over John Jones' role as a gardener at Llanrhydd House.

1911 census

Pen y bont, Llanrhydd (PRO ref. p.3)

Richard Burd	H	M	46	gardener domestic	b. Bishops Castle	English
Jane Burd	W	M	45		b. Hopesay, Salop	“
Thomas Burd	son		15	bootshop	b. Clun, Salop	“
William Burd	son		11	school	b. Clun, Salop	“

married for 16 years, 2 children born alive, 2 still alive

Thomas Burd enlisted to serve in the 1914-1918 war but he died as a result of an accident in 1916 aged 21 years.

1916 14th October – Denbighshire Free Press

Funeral of Pte. Thomas Burd – The funeral of Pte. Thomas Burd, Machine Gun Corps, whose death was briefly reported in our columns last week, took place on Saturday last. He was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs Richard Burd of Penybont, Llanrhydd. He joined the South Lancashire Regiment nine months ago and was recently transferred to the 4th Depot Company of the Machine Gun Corps, stationed at Grantham. He was knocked down by a motor car in Belton, near Grantham, and died at the Belton Military Hospital as a result of the injuries he sustained. It was stated at the inquest that Pte. Burd was returning to camp on September 28th when the accident happened. It was a very dark, foggy night and a companion who was with him at the time stated that they could only see a few yards ahead, and they heard no sound of the car before he was knocked down. The Regimental Surgeon in his evidence said that an operation was performed on October 3rd as a last chance, but his condition was hopeless, and he died on the following day. The remains were brought to Ruthin on Friday, in charge of Sergeant of his Company, by the train arriving at 5 o'clock, and conveyed to Llanrhydd Church, where the Rev. Rhys Clarke conducted a service. The part of the funeral from Belton Park Military Camp to Grantham Station was carried out with full military honours. The internment took place in Llanrhydd Churchyard on Saturday afternoon.

1939 - Richard Burd (father of Thomas Burd) died aged 75 years – He had been in the service of Mr. Stanley Weyman of Llanrhydd Hall until Mr. Weyman's death in 1929.

Bertie and Frances Johnson eventually returned to live at Llanrhydd Hall.

1950 7th April – Bertie died aged 74 years and was buried in Llanrhydd. Churchyard. He left an estate of £23,375.



1960 – Pen y Bont was sold for £600 to Mr. Ham of Ashton-under-Lyme.

1970 – Frances Johnson died aged 98 years.

1975 October – Mr. Ham died. Mr. Gaunt (son-in-law of Mr. Ham of Pen y Boncin, Llanrhydd and Mr. Watkins of Denbigh (solicitor?)) were the executors of his will.

1976 August – Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins of Clawddnewydd (estate agent) purchased Pen y Bont for £8,600.

1982 July – Mr. Hoskins died and so Pen y Bont passed to his wife.

1989 July – Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley (Abergavenny) purchased the property for £93,500.

1997 July – Mr. and Mrs Berresford of Ysceifiog purchased Pen y Bont for £95,000.

Current owners: Mr. and Mrs. Berresford.



Pen y Bont 2019

N.B. Tracing the history of Pen y Bont has been quite difficult because of the lack of documents relating directly to the house. Further research may confirm or refute the conclusions reached at this point in time. Also, the various estates which might have been relevant, Mertyn Hall, Colomendy, Llanrhydd Hall did not have their own dedicated 'Estate Collections' of documents in any of the Archives. Their documents are scattered within a variety of other collections.

Gill Jones
Ann Morgan
2019

The Royal House of Cunedda

Rhodri Mawr

b.abt.789 d.abt.878 killed in battle with the English

.
.
.

Gruffydd ap Cynan m. Angharad (of Flint) vch Owain

b.abt.1055 d.1136 aged 82 yrs

bur. Bangor Cathedral

I

Owain Gruffydd (Fawr) Gwynedd ap Gruffydd m. Gwladys vch Llywarch (of North Wales)

b.abt. 1100 d.1169 bur. Bangor

I

Iorwerth 'Drwyndwn' ap Owain m. Margred vch Madog of Powys

Prince of Gwynedd

b.abt.1135 d.abt.1177

I

Llewelyn Fawr Prince of Gwynedd

b.abt.1173 Dolwydellan m. 1. Tanglwystl vch Llywarch

d.1240 Caernarvon

.....I

I

m. 2. Joan of North Wales

I

Gruffydd

b.abt.1205 d.1244

m.

Senena vch Man

I

Dafydd Prince of Gwynedd

b.1209 d.1246

Owain Goch

Llewelyn Prince of Gwynedd

the Last

b.? d.1282

m.

Eleanor de Montford

I

Dafydd

Sir

b.1227 d.1284

m.

Elizabeth de Ferrers

I

Rhodri

1230-1315

m.

Beatrice de Malpas

I

.....
Gwenllian

1282-1337

.....
Llewelyn Owain Gladys

.....
Tomos

I

.....
Owain

1330-1378

The de Grey Family

Sir John de Grey Chief Justice of Chester, Sheriff of Herefordshire
b.abt.1205 Shirland, Derbyshire d.18/3/1266

I

.....
Sir Reginald de Grey 1st Baron de Grey of Wilton m. Maud

b.abt. 1235 Wilton, Herefordshire
d.5/4/1308 Wilton

I

.....
Sir John de Grey 2nd Baron de Grey of Wilton m. Maude de Bassett

b.abt.1258 Wilton
d.28/10/1323 Wilton

I

.....
Henry de Grey

Sir Roger de Grey m. Elizabeth de Hastings Baroness Grey of Ruthin

b.1290 b.1295?

d.6/3/1352 Ruthin

1st Lord Grey of Ruthin

1st Baron de Grey of Ruthin

I

.....
Reynold (Reginald) de Grey m. Alianore (Eleanor) Strange

b.1319 d.4/8/1388 1331?-1396

2nd Baron de Grey of Ruthin

I

.....
Reynold (Reginald) de Grey m. 1. Margaret de Ros

b.abt1362 d.18/10/1440

I

3rd Baron de Grey of Ruthin

I

2. Joan de Astley

I

I

.....
Thomas

Sir John
1387-1439

Margaret

Catherine

Edward Robert John Constance Elizabeth Eleanor Alice

pre-deceased his father

m.

1. Constance Holland

2. Margaret Howard

1367- 1437

I

.....
Sir Edmund

Sir Thomas

Constance

b.26/10/1416

d.22/5/1490

4th Baron de Grey of Ruthin

1st Earl of Kent

m.

Lady Catherine Percy

I

Sir Anthony
d.1480
predeceased his father

Sir George
d.1503
5^h Baron of Ruthin
2nd Earl of Kent
m.

1. Anne Woodville (Wydeville)
d.1489

I

.....

Richard
d.1524
6th Baron of Ruthin
3rd Earl of Kent
m.

1. Elizabeth Hussey
2. Margaret Finch
no issue

2. Catherine Herbert
d.1506

I

.....
Anne Sir Henry George Anthony
 of Wrest Park, Bedfordshire
 b.1495 d.1562
 4th Earl of Kent

The Foulkes Family of Flintshire

Thomas Foulkes m. Mary
of Mertyn Hall, Whitford

I

.....
James Foulkes

of Mertyn Hall

m. 12/8/1732

Jane Roberts d/o Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall

bap.19/9/1703

I

.....
Rev. John Foulkes m. Elizabeth

of Mertyn Hall, Whitford

& Llanrhydd

bur.18/4/1811

bur.2/12/1781

I

.....
Elizabeth Foulkes

bap.2/6/1774

.....
Jane Foulkes

co. hrs. of Mertyn Hall, Whitford, Flints

bap.11/4/1776

.....
Dorothea Foulkes

b. 1778

d. 1853

m.

George Watkin Kenrick

of Woore Hill, Shropshire

& Mertyn Hall

I

m.

Cpt. Robert Taylor

of Lymm Hall

m.

Richard Garnons

of Colomendy

1773-1841

.....
Mary Elizabeth Kenrick

b.1799 d.12/6/1873/74

m.

(Lt.Col.) Sir William Henry Clerke

The Clerke Family

Richard Hamund alias Clerke of Willoughby, Warks.

I

William Clerke

I

William Clerke

I

William Clerke m. Agnes

I

Richard

Robert

Sir John Clerke of Weston

I

Nicholas Clerke m. Elizabeth d & hrs. Thomas Ramsey esq.
of North Weston, nr Thame, Oxon. of Hitcham, Bucks
d.July 1551

I

Sir William Clerke m. Mary/Margaret d/o Sir John Bourn
of Hitcham, Bucks of Holt Castle, Warks
d.1/2/1624

I

Sir William Clerke

John
no issue

Charles
no issue

Hercules
unmarried

Sir Francis Clerke + 3 dau.
d.28/3/1631

m.
Ursula

m.
Grissel
d/o Sir David Woodroffe
I

Sir John Clerke

Edmund

William + 5 dau.

1st bart.

b.1624 d.7/10/1667

m.

Philadelphia d/o Sir Edward Carr

I

Sir William Clerke

John

Edward

Francis

Richard

Richard + 3 dau.

2nd bart.

b.9/7/1643

1648-1666

1653-1677

b.27/6/1655

b.4/3/1659

d.6/9/1678 aged 35yrs
of Shabbington

d.2/5/1715

m.

m.

Elizabeth d/o William Muscham

I

I

Sir William Clerke

John

1 dau.

John Carr

Francis Carr Clerke

+ 3 dau.

3rd bart.

b.14/7/1699

d.1708

d. unmarried

b.c.1694

d.c.1699

d.27/5/1730

of Shabbington

m.
Catherine
d/o Sir Arthur Onslow
I
I
I
I
I

m.
Catherine
d/o Henry Jennings
I
Sir Francis Clerke*§ 6th bart.
b.12/7/1682 d.12/2/1769
unmarried
succeeded his cousin, Sir Wm. Clerke to the title

m.
Catherine
d/o Henry Bertie
I
I
I
I

Sir John Clerke
4th bart.
d.24/2/1726-27 aged 31 years
no issue

Sir William Clerke* + 4 dau.
5th bart.
succeeded his brother
no issue succeeded by
his cousin*

Francis Clerke
b.23/9/1724
d.30/4/1760
m.
Susannah Elizabeth
d/o Henry Ashurst
I

Sir Francis Carr Clerke§
7th bart. of Hitcham, Bucks
b.24/10/1748
killed 1777 Saratoga aged 29
succeeded Sir Francis Clerke to the title
no issue

Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke + 2 dau.
8th bart. of Hitcham, Bucks
b.25/11/1751
d.10/4/1818
m. 5/5/1792
Byzantia d/o Thomas Cartwright
of Aynho, Northants.
I

(Lt.Col.) Sir William Henry Clerke Francis Carr Clerke + 1 dau.
9th bart. of Hitcham, Bucks
b.13/9/1793 b.5/7/1796
d.16/2/1861 aged 67 yrs
m. 2/5/1820

Mary Elizabeth Kenrick

d/o George Watkin Kenrick
& his 1st wife Elizabeth Foulkes d/o Rev. John Foulkes & co. hrs.
of Mertyn Hall, Flints

I
Sir William Henry Clerke
10th bart. of Hitcham, Bucks & Mertyn Hall, Flints
b.17/11/1822
d.8/2/1882 aged 59 yrs
m. 28/11/1849
Georgina Gosling
d/o Robert Gosling & Georgina Vere Sullivan

The Taylor Family

Henry Taylor m. Anne d/o William Mascie esq. of Sale
 merchant of Liverpool & Ursula d.o William Domville esq. of Lymm
 & mayor 1720 I
 I

William
his heir

m.
Hannah
widow of T.Hicks esq.
I

Robert
city of Chester chapter clerk
d.7/2/1778
m.
Anne
d/o Thomas Tagg gent.
I

Mascie Taylor esq.
of Lymm

m.
Anne d/o George Mainwaring esq.
of Bromborough
no issue

Thomas Taylor

m.
Mary d/o Samuel Jackson esq.
of Ask, Salop
I

Robert Taylor

Rev.Mascie-Domville
b.1783
minor canon of Chester Cathedral
rector of Moreton Corbet, Salop
succeeded his brother Robert

Mary

Elizabeth-Jackson

m.
Jane Foulkes
d/o Rev. John Foulkes
of Mertyn Hall
(see Appendix 3)

m.
Diana

m.
Sir Andrew Corbet
of Moreton Corbet

m.
Rev. William M.
Molineux of Hawkley Hall,
Lancaster

I

Mascie-Domville Taylor
b.13/7/1815

Diana-Anne Taylor

m.
Rev. Dr. Philip Wynter
principal of St.John's College, Oxford
I

Cecil Mary Diana Wynter

b.Sept. Qtr. 1841 Oxford reg.
d.Dec. Qtr.1875 Ruthin reg.
Died in childbirth

m.

Robert George Johnson

of Llanrhydd Hall
(see Appendix 9)

The Garnons Family

Robert de Gernon

I

John Garnons 1st to alter the spelling of the surname – recorded in the Domesday book

.

several generations

Richard Garnons m. Catherine Vaughan d & hrs of John Vaughan esq. of Corsegedol
of Garnons Hall,
Pembrokeshire

I

<p>Hugh Garnons of Pant Du, Llanllyfni d.1698</p> <p style="text-align: center;">m.</p> <p>Ellin Anwyl d/o Robert Anwyl, Cae Dafydd</p>	<p>Richard Garnons of Pant Du, Llanllyfni c.1669-1742</p> <p style="text-align: center;">m. 18/2/1703/04</p> <p>Catherine Anwyl d/o of Maurice Anwyl of Cae Dafydd, Nantmor, Caerns.</p>	<p>Griffith Charles + 2 dau.</p>
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I

John Garnons Henry Elin Mary Griffith David Paul Charles
Attorney
b.5/11/1704
of Rhiwgoch, Trawsfynydd

m.

Jane Robert d/o Griffith Robert of Rhiwgoch, Trawsfynydd
(held by lease from the Wynnstay estate)

I

John Cpt. Richard Garnons Catherine Jane Anne Margaret William Griffith
of Rhiwgoch
b.17/1/1734/35
d.2/4/1803 Caernarvon
m. 10/3/1768

Anne d & hrs of William Wynne esq. of Llanwnda, Caerns. & Anne d/o John Wynne
d.6/5/1809 of Leeswood, Flint to whom the property devolved in 1793 upon the death
I of her first cousin Margaret, only surviving d/o Sir George Wynne

<p>William Wynne b.2/1/1769 d.11/4/1794 unmarried</p>	<p>Richard Garnons of Colomendy, Flints. succeeded to the Pant du & Nantlle estates upon the death of his father, and to his other lands in Carnarvon & Flintshire at the decease of his mother b.29/12/1773 d.8/8/1841 Colomendy, Flints. buried Llanferres m.17/4/1797 Dorothea Foulkes d & co hrs Rev.John Foulkes of Mertyn, 1778-1853 Flints & of Llanrhydd, Denb. Will 1854</p>	<p>Catherine Jones</p>
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The Colomendy Family Connections

Sir Peter Mytton/Mutton

of Lleweny

I

..... 1631

Anne Mytton m. Robert Davies III

of Gwysaney

1616-1666

I

Robert Edwards

of Brynford

d.1694

I

Elinor Davies

d.1728

m. 1671

George Wynne

of Leeswood d.1696

I

Mutton Davies

1635-1684

m.

Elizabeth Wilbraham

Jane Edwards

d.1711

m.

Edward Jones

of Colomendy d.1685

I

John Wynne

of Leeswood

m. 1695

Jane Jones

d.1703

I

Alice

1684-1765

m.

Rev. John Wilson

1680-1728

I

Margaret

1678-1760

1699

m.

Edward Jones II

c.1680-1709

Catherine

b.1682

I

I

I

I

George

1700-1756

m. 1720

Margaret

1692-1743

d/o Evan Lloyd

of Halkyn

1656-1753

I

John

d.1764

Anne

b.1697

m. 1728

William Wynne

of Llanwnda

I

I

I

John

1710-1785

Richard

c.1713-1782

Edward Jones III

of Colomendy

b.1700

Catherine Jones

of Colomendy

1701-1786

George

osp1748

Margaret

1723-1793

m. 1760

Richard Hill Waring

1718-1798

Anne

of Leeswood

m.

Richard Garnons

of Caernarvon

d.1803

I

William Wynne Garnons

osp 1794

Richard Garnons

of Colomendy

1773-1841

m. 1797

Dorothea Foulkes

1778-1853

d/o **Rev. John Foulkes** of Mertyn Hall, Flints.

Catherine Jones Garnons

of Colomendy

c.1770-1845

Appendix 8

The Davies-Cooke Family

William Cooke		Mutton Davies	m. Elizabeth Wilbraham	(see Appendix 7)
		1634-1684	1641-1678	
		of Gwysaney		
I		I		
Bryan Cooke	m. Sarah Ryley	Robert Davies	m. Letitia Vaughan	
b.c.1570 d.26/12/1653		1659-1710		
Royalist during civil war				
I		I		
.....		1681	
Sir Henry Cooke	m. Diana Butler	Robert Davies	m. Anne Brockholes	
b.29/10/1633 d.c.1689		1684-1728		
3 rd son				
I		I		
.....		1713	
Henry Cooke	m. Anne Eaton	Robert Davies	m. Letitia Whitehall	
b.26/5/1665 d.2/5/1717		1715-1703		
of Owston, Yorks 2 nd son				
I		I		
.....			
Anthony Cooke	John Davies	Letitia Davies	Mary Davies	
b.1710 d.1761 2 nd son	1737-1785			
m.	unmarried	m.	m.	
Mary Eyre		Daniel Leo	Philip Puleston	
d/o Anthony Eyre		of Bath	of Hafod y wern	
I		no issue	Denbighshire	
.....		I	
Anne	Anthony	Henry	Bryan Cooke m. Frances Puleston
			b.8/6/1756	
			d.8/11/1821	I d.1/1/1818
			
			Philip Davies-Cooke	Rev. Robert Bryan Cooke
			b.11/8/1793 d.20/11/1853	
			m.8/12/1829	
			Lady Helena Caroline King	d/o George King, 3 rd Earl of Kingston
			b.20/11/1853	
			I	
			
			3 rd son Bryan George Davies-Cooke	m. Judith Caroline Halstead Poole
			b.3/1/1835 d.20/9/1913	d/o Cpt. William Halstead Poole
			H.S. Flints 1865	I d.1922
			of Colomendy	I
			
Frederick	Helena	Gwendoline	Bryan	William
Anthony	Adelaide	Mary	Davies	Hugh
Davies-Cooke	Sara	Davies-Cooke	Poole	Davies-Cooke
d.1869	Davies-Cooke	d.1956	Davies-Cooke	d.1941
	d.1943		d.1930	

The Johnson Family

George Johnson
of Llanrhydd Hall
d.29/2/1860

I

Robert George Johnson
of Llanrhydd Hall

d.2/5/1883
1 Coleherne Rd, Brompton, Middsx
Will proved 15/8/1883
58 years
left an estate of £28,223 9s 10d
m. Dec. qtr. 1874 Headington reg.

Cecil Mary Diana Wynter

d/o Dr.Philip Wynter
principal of St.John's College, Oxford
b. Sept. qtr. 1841 Oxford reg.
died in childbirth 1875

I

Major Edward F.K.Fortescue
of Alverston Manor
Chevalier of St.John of Jerusalem & late A.D.C. To
& Governor General of India
b.26/2/1840 Stratford-upon-Avon
bap.22/4/1840 Billesley, Warwickshire
d.1886
bankrupt abt.1883

m. 9/11/1870

Alicia Margareta Tyrwhitt

d/o Thomas, rector of Whitchurch & vicar of Turnworth,
Dorset, prebendary of Sarum
b.Winterbourne, Dorset

I

June qtr.1911 Headington reg.

Bertram (Bertie) Cecil Johnson

b.abt.1875
d.7/4/1950 Ruthin
74 years
of Hacienda da Alcihuath, Mexico & Llanrhydd Hall, Ruthin
ranch owner
left an estate of £23,375

..... m.**Frances Gabriel Knottesford Fortescue**

b. Lausanne, Switzerland
bap. 4/10/1871 reg. Geneva
d. 1970 aged 98 years

The Thelwall Family of Bathafarn Park & The Roberts Family of Llanrhydd Hall

John Thelwall m. Jane Morgan d/o Edward Morgan of Golden Grove
of Bathafarn Park & Plas Coch
b.c.1585-1664

I 10 sons & 2 daughters died

John **Eubule** Catherine Dorothy Jane Elizabeth Mary Martha Judith Sarah Hester
of Grays Inn
& Nantclwyd

m. **m.....**

1. Elizabeth **Mary Parry**
d/o Sir John Wynn of Gwydir d & hrs of William Parry of Pant y gol & Nantclwyd

2. Anne I

d/o Robert Davies of Gwysaney I

I I

John Anne William Eubule Mary Orlando Dorothy Bevis Jane **Anne** John

d.12/7/1746 aged 76

bur. Llanrhydd

m.

(see Appendix 11)

Thomas Roberts

of Llanrhydd Hall

s/o Samuel Roberts

d. 7/6/1708

bur. Llanrhydd

I

Jane Roberts

bap.19/9/1703

Eubule Roberts

of Llanrhydd Hall

b.1704/5 d.7/4/1765

m.

m.12/8/1732

James Foulkes

of Mertyn, Whitford

Mary Massie

d/o John Massie

of Codlington, Cheshire

I

I

I

Rev.John Foulkes

of Mertyn & Llanrhydd

(see Appendix 3)

I

I

I

Rev.Thomas Roberts Elizabeth Roberts Anne Maria Roberts

bap.3/12/1734

bap.4/10/1736

bap.2/2/1747

..... Llanrhydd

of Llanrhydd Hall

d.22/7/1809

d.1809

bur.31/3/1806

bur.28/7/1809

bur.21/4/1809

The Roberts Family of Llanrhydd Hall

Samuel Roberts m. Katherine (see Appendix 10)
 of Llanrhydd, Gent.
 bur.25/3/1684 bur. 20/5/1682
 Llanrhydd
 I

..... Thomas Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall bap.8/4/1673 d. 7/6/1708 Llanrhydd m.	Mary March 1673/4 bur.16/8/1678	Peter 16/6/1678 bur.17/7/1678	Elizabeth bur.8/5/1683	Samuel b.?1682 bur.27/11/1682
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Anne Thelwall
 d/o Eubule Thelwall of Nant Clwyd & Mary Parry
 d.12/7/1746 aged 76
 bur. Llanrhydd
 I

..... Jane Roberts bap.19/9/1703 m. 12/8/1732 James Foulkes of Mertyn, Whitford I	Eubule Roberts of Llanrhydd Hall b.1704/5 d.7/4/1765 bur.11/4/1765 Llanrhydd m. Mary Massie d/o John Massie of Codlington, Cheshire bur.20/8/1770 Llanrhydd I
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..... Rev.John Foulkes of Mertyn & Llanrhydd bur.18/4/1811 Rev.Thomas Roberts bap.3/12/1734 of Llanrhydd Hall bur.31/3/1806	Elizabeth bap.4/10/1736 Llanrhydd d.22/7/1809 bur.28/7/1809	Anne Maria bap.2/2/1747 d.1809 bur.21/4/1809
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Unsolved Mystery

T.H.Jones
Penybont
Llanrhydd
April



A stone with a crudely made inscription has been found in the garden of Pen y Bont, but it has not been possible to identify who might have made it. Unfortunately the only date inscribed is the month of 'April'. It is unlikely to have been inscribed before the late 19th century as prior to this most working people would not have been literate. The T.H. may stand for Thomas Henry.

In the 1871 census, a Thomas Henry Jones was living in Chapel House, Llanrhydd with 5 sons and 3 daughters and was working as a painter. He was born about 1850.

Also in the 1871 census, another Thomas Henry Jones was working as a domestic servant at Llanrhydd Hall. He had been born about 1854 in Llanrhydd.

At the same time, John Jones was living at Pen y Bont. He was recorded as a domestic servant, and probably also worked at Llanrhydd Hall. In the 1881 census, he was described as a gardener. In 1895 (see pp.27-28), it is confirmed that he was employed at Llanrhydd Hall. *Was he perhaps related to one of the Thomas Henry Jones (above)?* No definite connection has been found.